

The City of North Salt Lake

Parks, Trails and Recreation Master Plan and Study

2005



MGB+A
The Grassli Group

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The current City leaders are to be commended for taking a strong stance on parks, trails, and open spaces for recreation. Under the leadership of Mayor Kay Briggs, citizens and staff have rallied to the cause and made great strides in improving the current inventory and future of parks and trails in the city. The dedication of this group is greatly appreciated, for without their insights and hard work, this plan would not have emerged. The citizens of North Salt Lake also deserve thanks for their input and support for these important community resources.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND GOALS

■ A. Introduction

Four out of five Americans use their local parks or recreation system, and 70% have a park or recreation facility within walking distance of their home (source: *National Recreation and Park Association, 2005*). Recreation is a strong part of our personal, family, and civic lives. The City of North Salt Lake takes pride in providing a high quality of life and strong sense of community, and places significant value on its recreational opportunities.

The 2003 Wasatch Front Regional Open Space Study states “trails are very popular in all counties, and citizens felt strongly about building trails along every waterway as well as along the foothills and many also want to see east-west connections between the mountains and the valleys...A majority of those surveyed (source: *Dan Jones survey*) are willing to pay at least a quarter percent tax to help these efforts.”

The City of North Salt Lake has developed a number of parks, trails and recreation facilities over the years. It has not, however, until recently, attempted to quantify what it has, compare it to accepted standards, and strategically planned to meet its shortcomings. The current city administration and leadership have spearheaded an effort to bring parks and recreation into the forefront and undertake many projects that will make the city a leader in this area.



Trail through Mathis Park.

This plan shows an overall vision for the future of parks, recreation and trails in North Salt Lake. The execution of each project, policy, and program listed in this plan is a matter of politics as much as planning. Thus, this Master Plan should serve as a template for future action and ideas to pursue, but the ultimate outcome depends on the opportunities that arise and the people involved to make this plan a reality. Thus, this plan should be updated on a regular basis—every 5 to 10 years—to keep up with the changing realities of the City and the needs of its citizens.

This master plan is the result of committed citizens and elected leadership. The Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee (now the Parks, Trails, and Recreation Advisory Board) that was created to guide this plan is committed to its implementation in both the short and long term. Their intention is to remain active and assist the city in developing partnerships and funding sources to complete the projects recommended by this plan. Commitment from City leaders and staff is essential for the execution of every project and for the long-term realization of the vision expressed in this plan.

It is of utmost importance that the recommendations of this plan become City priorities and are implemented as outlined here. Time is running out on many opportunities and the City's best chance to get these requests is now, as development occurs, instead of attempting to retrofit and raise money after the fact. The Advisory Board has stressed at all of its meetings that this planning effort has been worthwhile, but will be ineffective unless action is taken

INTRODUCTION AND GOALS

as soon as the plan is adopted. City leaders and staff are urged to act now to implement this plan.

B. Mission Statement

The mission of the City of North Salt Lake is to be a place where all citizens, young and old alike, take pride in their community and are involved in contributing to the safety, health, education, economic development and moral well-being of all through mutual effort, support and cooperation.

The Parks, Trails and Recreation Advisory Board helps achieve this high quality of life by identifying, planning, and supporting funding for a city-wide system of parks, trails, and recreation areas that allow the residents of North Salt Lake to recreate, relax, and rejuvenate close to home on a daily basis.



View from east bench across North Salt Lake City

The Mission of the Parks, Trails, and Recreation Advisory Board is to ensure that the City aggressively and consistently implement this Master Plan. The Board shall assist in the City's implementation of the Plan by:

- Participating in the planning process whenever growth or existing conditions affect this plan or the projects and goals identified by the Plan,
- Working with the City to establish a budget that will assist with the ongoing implementation of the Plan,
- Raising funds from various sources and assisting in the preparation of funding applications,
- Assisting the City in updating the plan as needed by encouraging and facilitating public participation and coordinating with and seeking out parties who's actions may positively or negatively affect the plan, and,
- Taking all other actions as may be deemed appropriate by the City Council, Mayor, and Board to further ensure the implementation of the Plan.

C. Master Plan Goals

This Parks, Trails and Recreation Master Plan strives to set the course of parks, recreation, and trails in North Salt Lake for the next 5 years, while keeping an eye on the long-range vision. This plan also sets the City on a course to estimate costs and secure funds for short-term (within 5 years) improvements as well as the foreseeable future of the City (5 to 20 years). This plan strives to mesh with the City of North Salt Lake's General Plan, and make recommendations for the overall improvement of the City. This will happen through the cooperation of the City government, including planning and public works, and through cooperation with Davis County, Wasatch Front Regional Council, neighboring communities, and the Davis County School District. This plan needs to be integrated with the recreation



INTRODUCTION AND GOALS

needs and wishes of the entire south Davis County area encompassing nearly 80,000 residents, including Bountiful, West Bountiful, Woods Cross, and Centerville as well as North Salt Lake. It also should coordinate with state, federal, and other governmental entities such as special service districts, and with private businesses, foundations and resident groups and individuals to maximize the opportunities available to the City.

This plan also strives to involve a broad base of the City's residents to understand their needs and get them involved in building a better community. Citizen participation is an essential component to the development and integrity of this plan. This planning effort involved residents and the public at large from the outset through the completion of this plan. This planning process engaged a Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee of nearly twenty people and invited the general public to contribute their input at a public workshop and public hearings for adopting the plan. This level of citizen commitment and involvement is not only encouraged, it is essential for success.

This plan is just one component of an overall effort the City must undertake to enhance the long-term quality of life of its residents. This plan will be more effective and complete when supported by City planning policies that have complementary purposes, which make this plan viable and effective. Other important policies and plans that should be developed and implemented in tandem include: preserving important open space and protecting sensitive lands, transportation improvements such as sidewalks and bike lanes to encourage walking, and streetscape and beautification efforts.

II. EXISTING CONDITIONS

■ A. Landscape Characteristics

The City of North Salt Lake has the unique location of spanning a narrow gap between the Wasatch Mountains, the Jordan River, and Great Salt Lake. While the City is a unique “connector” from east to west, it is also somewhat divided by numerous north-south barriers, including Highway 89, Interstate 15, two railroad lines, and the future Legacy Parkway. One of the biggest challenge the City faces is unifying people across these obstacles and creating a common sense of community.

This area was settled by Mormon pioneers soon after they arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. The area was notable then and now for numerous hot springs and ponds, found on the steep hillsides that form the eastern edge of the city. Water still seeps from these hills, providing some water for the City, but also making building in some areas a challenge. The hillside is quite gravelly and a sand/gravel pit still operates along a large stretch of the hillside. A number of dry ravines drop out of the Wasatch Mountains into the City and run west to Great Salt Lake. The corridors have been built over in places and little water flows in them regularly.



View across the Wasatch Mountain foothills towards Great Salt Lake.

The western border of the city is formed by the Jordan River, and the land on the west side of the city has a high water table, clay soils and numerous wetlands. These lowlands surrounding Great Salt Lake are an internationally important migratory bird flyway, and North Salt Lake is home to other birds along the Jordan River, including bald eagles. Approximately 900 acres of habitat within city boundaries is expected to be preserved with the establishment of the Legacy Parkway Preserve.

The eastern edge of the City is the foothills of the Wasatch Mountains. Midway up these foothills, the land is owned by the National Forest System and is heavily used by recreationists from around the region, who access this from many different points. Access to this land is difficult right now as much of the adjacent land is privately held and many owners want to prevent access across their property. Access to this important recreational resource is critical and needs preservation.

■ B. Community Characteristics

The City of North Salt Lake is undergoing a new growth spurt, with a renewed influx of young families. A significant number of homes targeted toward families are being built on the west side of town, while the city continues to expand its supply of higher-income homes on the east side upper bench. The 2000 Census showed a median age of 28 and 35% of the population under 19 years old. 78% of households are families, and 43% of households have children under 18 years old. North Salt Lake should expect demand for recreation facilities and activities to increase for the next couple of decades, with a strong demand for youth sports and recreation. Demographics are outlined in more detail in the city's 2003 Parks and Recreation Master Study.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

North Salt Lake has a population of approximately 10,000 residents and expects to grow to approximately 20,000 residents by build out in 2020. This is occurring primarily with the continued development of the east bench and the expansion of the Foxboro development on the west side. According to the 2003 plan, there are approximately 600 acres of undeveloped residential property, located primarily on the east bench and far west side of the city. There are also 750 acres of undeveloped commercial and industrial land, which are expected to develop rapidly after the construction of the Legacy Highway.

Davis County and the City of North Salt Lake are rapidly growing and will likely reach buildout sooner than any other county in the Wasatch Front region. Thus, North Salt Lake faces two challenges. First, protecting or acquiring some of the few remaining unbuilt parcels as park land and building new parks on them. Second, revitalizing older facilities to keep them current with the changing demands of their neighborhoods.

C. Existing Parks and Recreation Policies

The City of North Salt Lake currently does not have a comprehensive park, recreation, or trails plan. The city does have a few documents that outline some desired elements, and they are described below. This Master Plan incorporates the suggestions of the previous plans and suggests a more complete system of parks, recreation and trails while laying out a course of action to achieve it.

In 2003, the City commissioned a recreation master plan to assess the City's current level of service and the cost of attaining the desired level of service. The intent of this study was to recalculate the appropriate impact fee for new residences to pay for City parks and recreation. This study was completed by Lewis Young Robertson & Burningham (referenced here as "the 2003 Study"). The study did not, however, suggest where these new parks and open spaces should be located and built and what amenities should be included. Because the study is relatively current and accurate, much of the analysis for this plan references facts in the 2003 plan and is not duplicated. However, because of current market conditions, park impact fees determined by this plan should be revisited.

Members of the City Council and Planning Commission have also been discussing proposals for a comprehensive trail system to connect recreation areas and serve as an additional transportation option. The Planning Commission has been working for several years on a "City Plan for Trails" amendment to the City's General Plan. The most recent proposal, dated September 2004, outlines the reasons to build a city-wide trail system and suggests numerous trail segments and alternatives. The suggestions for trails in the "City Plan for Trails" were contributed by many of the people currently on the Advisory Board. The suggestions in this document have been incorporated into this Parks, Trails Recreation and Master Plan.



Local and regional trails have been added recently to many North Salt Lake neighborhoods.



EXISTING CONDITIONS

The current City General Plan also mentions several ideas for improving the overall beauty and image of North Salt Lake, including beautification along Highway 89 as people enter the city, and clustering development in order to preserve areas for open space, parks, and trails. City ordinances include a natural open space zone and a provision to create a Sensitive Area District to protect environmentally sensitive and culturally important areas. However, none of these designations have been zoned anywhere in the City.

The City established a recreation impact fee on new home construction in 1998 and revised the fee in 2003. This tax of \$1,250 per residential building permit has paid for a several park improvements already, including the skatepark and new playgrounds. In 2004, 355 residential building permits were issued, and this rapid construction trend is expected to continue for the next 5 years. Some developments, including Foxboro, use this impact fee for improvements in their own neighborhood, so their fees are not included in the general fund. The City is prepared to spend these funds on new recreation facilities and will use this Master Plan to guide their funding decisions. The fund had reached approximately \$600,000 before the majority of the funds were used to purchase the Monument open space in mid-2005.

■ D. Existing Parks and Recreation Programs

The City of North Salt Lake has a small recreation program headed by a part-time Recreation Director (Cyndy Simmons) and a budget of \$10,000 for all labor and materials. There is no ongoing city funding appropriation for the program. The program has traditionally remained small, due to limited budget resources, and community need. The programs offered since 2004 are becoming more diverse and the number of participants has been expanding each year with the growth to our city. City recreation programs currently serve approximately 400 children and 120 adults every summer. Programs are only offered in the summer, but there is increasing call for programs year-round, and more classes.

The programs offered by the City serve primarily elementary school aged children, including: *Explore* summer day camp, archery, arts and crafts, basketball, bowling, sewing, soccer, "kids can cook," tennis, drawing and watercolor. Two new programs targeting preschool aged kids were added this season, dance and creative play. Co-ed volleyball is offered for 5th and 6th grades and junior high kids. Most classes are hour-long, held two to three days a week. Adult programs have not been offered before the 2004 season, but are expanding. In 2005 adult classes in yoga, tennis and gardening were well attended.

Programs are held at Hatch Park, Orchard Elementary Adelaide Elementary and South Davis Jr High, contingent on the approval of the school administration. The program is somewhat limited by facilities, and currently facilities are inadequate to expand several programs, including tennis, basketball, and volleyball and evening adult or children's classes.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

In addition to City programs, there are several organized sports leagues in the city, such as soccer, softball, and lacrosse, which are coordinated by parents groups. Residents also participate in Davis County programs, church and school sponsored sports. North Salt Lake has recently joined with the other south Davis County cities to create a South Davis Recreation District and construct a \$23 million dollar recreation facility in Bountiful, opening in 2006. This facility includes swimming pools, exercise areas, basketball courts and handball courts open to all residents of these municipalities for a fee.

E. Existing Parks and Recreation Facilities

1. Existing Facilities

North Salt Lake currently has a variety of parks and trails and natural open spaces used for recreation. The following table lists facilities by their type, name, location and size.

Parks and Recreation Facilities - Existing			
Type	Name/Location	Acres	Total
<i>Parks</i>			
Mini Parks	Foxboro Pocket Parks (5 parks)	1.52	1.52
Neighborhood Parks	Mathis Park	1.3	6.4
	Palmquist Park	1.5	
	Deer Hollow	1	
	Foxboro North Park	2.6	
Community Parks	Hatch (Main) Park	12	12
Non-City Parks	North Canyon Park	9.6	not included
	Mills (Mosquito) Park	18.3	
	Baseball Fields in Salt Lake County	10.7	
Special Use Area	Eaglewood Golf Course	158.6	not included
<i>Parks Total</i>			19.92 acres
Open Space	Monument Open Space	103	outside city boundary not included not included
	Gregerson Park	15.3	
	Foxboro Wetlands Park	22	
	Deer Hollow Park	4.8	
	Cottontree Area	0.6	
	Frontage Park	0.5	
	Alger Park	1	
	City Hall	1	
	City-maintained Beautification Areas	0.3	
	Legacy Nature Preserve-Nature Ctr.	70	
	Legacy Nature Preserve	900	
US Forest Service	100,000		
<i>Open Space Total</i>			148.5 acres

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EXISTING CONDITIONS

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Trails/Parkways	Highway 89 Parkway	0.8 miles	
	Bonneville Shoreline Trail/Lane	1 mile	
	Foxboro wetlands Trail	1.5 miles	
	Hatch Park Walking Trail	0.4 miles	
Trails Total			3.7 miles
Schools	Orchard Elementary School	5	
	Foxboro Elementary School	10	not included
	Eaglepointe Elementary (future)	12	
Non-City Schools	Adelaide Elementary School	4	
	Boulton Elementary School	8.5	not included
	South Davis Junior High School	11.6	
	Woods Cross High School	21	
Church Facilities	Warehouse gymnasiums (5)		not included

2. Existing Uses and Activities, and Quality of services

North Salt Lake accommodates many, but not every activity that its residents participate in. The following table lists different recreation activities and the level to which they are provided within the City. The levels of services were rated by members of the Advisory Board.

Recreation Activities - Existing and Planned			
Activity	Level of Service	Existing Facilities	Quality of Facilities
Walking/jogging on paved paths	Beneath demand	Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Adequate
		Hwy 89 Parkway	Excellent
		Foxboro Wetlands Park	Excellent
		Hatch Park Walkway	Excellent
Walking/jogging on trails	Beneath demand	Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Needs improvement
		Hillside trails	Need improvement
Playing with dog outside own yard	Beneath demand	Along BST (casual use)	Adequate
Playground	Beneath demand	Mathis Park	Excellent
		Palmquist Park	Excellent
		Foxboro Park	Excellent
Soccer and Football	Beneath demand	Hatch Park	Excellent
		Orchard Elementary	Needs improvement
		Foxboro Park	
Baseball and Softball	Beneath demand	Hatch Park	Adequate
Outdoor Basketball	Beneath demand	Orchard Elementary	Needs improvement
		Adelaide Elementary	Needs improvement
		Foxboro Charter School	

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EXISTING CONDITIONS

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Activity	Level of Service	Existing Facilities	Quality of Facilities
Outdoor Volleyball	Beneath demand	Hatch Park (sand) Mathis Park (net available) Foxboro Park	
Golf	Exceeds demand	Eaglewood Golf Course	Excellent
Indoor Basketball	Beneath demand	Churches, S. Davis Rec Ctr	n/a
Indoor Volleyball	Beneath demand	Churches, S. Davis Rec Ctr	n/a
Swimming (laps and diving)	Beneath demand	None currently, future S. Davis Rec Ctr	n/a
Swimming (play pool)	Beneath demand	Private facilities, S. Davis Rec	n/a
Weight Training	Little demand	Private facilities, S. Davis Rec	n/a
Wrestling	Beneath demand	Private tennis club	Excellent
Fitness classes (aerobics, yoga)	Little demand	Private facilities, S. Davis Rec	n/a
Tennis	Beneath demand	Hatch Park (2 courts)	Adequate
Skateboarding	Meets demand	Hatch Park Skatepark	Excellent
Rollerblading (park)	Meets demand	Hatch Park Skatepark	Excellent
Rollerblading (path)	Beneath demand	None	n/a
BMX	Unknown demand	OHV park	n/a
Bicycling (road)	Beneath Demand	Highway 89 Center Street Orchard Lane Eaglewood Drive Eagleridge Drive	Needs to be safer Needs to be safer Needs to be safer Needs to be safer Needs to be safer
Bicycling (mountain)	Meets demand	Bonneville Shoreline Trailhead	Needs improvement
Cross-country Skiing	Beneath demand	Eaglewood Golf Course	n/a
Snowshoeing	Beneath demand	80 acres, Monument open space	n/a
Sledding	Meets demand	Eaglewood Golf Course	Adequate
Outdoor Recreation (hiking, backpacking)	Meets demand	Bonneville Shoreline Trailhead	Needs improvement
Natural areas	Unknown demand	Jordan River Corridor Hillside benches 80 acres Legacy Nature Preserve	Needs protection to maintain level of service
Camping	Beneath Demand	No longer available on bench	n/a

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EXISTING CONDITIONS

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Activity	Level of Service	Existing Facilities	Quality of Facilities
Fishing	Unknown demand	none	n/a
Hunting	Demand for facilities outside city limits	none	n/a
Equestrian		none	n/a
Boating, Canoeing		Jordan River Corridor	Needs improvement
Motorized Recreation (ATVs, motorcycles, snowmobiles)		OHV park North Canyon	n/a
Frisbee Golf	Unknown demand	none	n/a
Archery	Beneath demand	none	n/a
Amphitheater	Beneath demand	none	n/a
Bowling, billiards	Meets demand	Private Facilities	Adequate
Off-leash dog area	Beneath demand	Bonneville Shoreline Trail	n/a
Ice Skating	Unknown demand	none	n/a

2. Impact of Recreation provided by Others

People recreate in many ways beyond what the City offers or attempts to provide. Several other entities, including private, public, and institutions have facilities that supply some of these needs, and many open spaces serve as parkland.

County and nearby Municipal Facilities

Five municipalities in south Davis County, including North Salt Lake, are jointly constructing a large regional indoor recreation center that will serve a population that is approaching 100,000. The center is funded by property taxes in the five participating cities and is intended to serve each city so they don't have to build their own center. North Salt Lake residents voted against the bond to build this center (61% against) but it passed with the support of other cities. There are also several recreation centers in Bountiful and Salt Lake City that are used by North Salt Lake residents.

State and Federal Government

The City of North Salt Lake is bounded on one side by mountains that are managed by the US Forest Service. These areas are heavily used for health and recreation activities, especially self-directed activities and family recreation. Proximity of these lands does skew levels of participation in certain sports (such as skiing, snowboarding, climbing, mountain biking) and reduces demand on City parks and recreation facilities in populations that frequently participate in these activities. However, it does not serve the regular recreation needs of people with more limited means or mobility who find it difficult to access and use these areas.



EXISTING CONDITIONS

Private Enterprise

A few private gyms in and near North Salt Lake provide fee-based recreation for residents. These facilities tend to offer a higher level of service and charge commensurately, limiting their use primarily to people with more disposable income.

School District

There are a few schools inside North Salt Lake (Orchard Elementary), or close by (Adelaide Elementary, Woods Cross High School) that have facilities that are used by residents for sports leagues and the organized North Salt Lake Recreation programs. Access is limited to these facilities and expanding programs here is sometimes difficult.

Religious Organizations

A large number of North Salt Lake residents are members of the LDS church, and heavily use community rooms and gymnasiums at their local church. There are currently five churches that have gyms, and a sixth is planned. The church may consider building a recreational complex of playing fields and other amenities to serve this area as well. While not open to the general public, these facilities reduce the pressure on other facilities. Also, with high levels of church attendance, recreation demand drops on Sundays.

Universities

The University of Utah has a wide range of recreation facilities that are heavily used by some residents who attend or are employed by the institution.



IV. RECREATION NEEDS

■ A. Comparison of North Salt Lake to National Standards

The National Recreation & Parks Association has established standards for service that communities can use as a guide to plan their own recreation system. Still, every community has a unique landscape and its individual needs will change over time as people move, grow older, or development expands. Since these guidelines are only rough benchmarks, North Salt Lake should also respond to the direct input of its citizens to gauge where it needs to be.

The NRPA recommends a range between 6.25 and 10.5 acres of parks and recreation land per 1,000 residents. The 2003 Study recommended 1.92 acres of developed parkland and 4.83 acres of open space for a total of 6.75 acres of recreation land per 1,000 residents. As of 2003, the City had 6.74 acres of parks per 1,000 residents (based on 63.34 acres of parks and open space for 9,394 residents). This level is close to the average for northern Utah communities (see the 2003 Study, p. 13). In addition, North Salt Lake residents enjoy access to open space and natural areas within US Forest Service managed lands. This reduces pressure on the in-town recreation resources. Thus, the existing level-of-service can be deemed adequate.



Hatch Park skate park serves many youth that do not use other recreation programs.

Trails are another important part of the parks and recreation system. The NRPA recommends 5 miles of trail per 10,000 residents. North Salt Lake is currently below this standard, with 3.3 miles of trails completed for 9,394 residents (2003 population).

NRPA also has guidelines for the types and sizes of parks provided. These are covered extensively in the 2003 study, so are mentioned only briefly here.

- **Mini Parks** are less than one acre in size and serve approximately 1/4 mile radius area. They typically have a tot lot, small grassy area, and benches and serve younger children and older adults. North Salt Lake has 6 mini parks expects more to be completed in the Foxboro developments. Mini parks should be included in all future developments of sufficient size to support them.
- **Neighborhood Parks** are 5 to 10 acres in size and serve approximately 1/2 mile radius area. They typically have multi-use grass playing fields, picnic areas, trails, and other attractions. They serve a wide spectrum of ages and users. North Salt Lake has 5 existing Neighborhood parks (Mathis, Palmquist, Trailhead Park, Deer Hollow and Foxboro Park).
- **Community Parks** are typically over 10 acres in size and serve an entire community. They typically have designated sports fields and recreation leagues, playgrounds and support a variety of passive recreation activities with pavilions, trails, and natural areas. North Salt Lake has 1 existing (Hatch), 1 planned (Foxboro North Park) and 1 proposed (East Bench) Community parks.
- **Regional Parks** are large regional attractions, often with unique features such as a lake, camping, and many outdoor recreation amenities. North Salt Lake has no Regional Parks currently within its boundaries, but the neighboring US Forest

RECREATION NEED

Service lands currently function as a regional park. When complete, the Jordan River Parkway, Legacy Nature Preserve, and proposed regional soccer complex just south of the city will fill this need.

- **Open Space** is land that is protected in a natural state that can be used for recreation, frequently with trails, camping, hunting, or fishing. North Salt Lake currently has a number of open space areas, frequently on steep hillsides that would be unbuildable. Gregerson Park, Foxboro Wetlands Park, Deer Hollow Park, and nearby US Forest Service lands currently serve as open space. The City recently acquired approximately 103 acres of the hillside east of Eaglepointe development Phase 10 as open space. North Salt Lake is also planning to reserve a portion of its East Bench 80-acre property for open space. In addition, the expected Legacy Nature Preserve and Jordan River Parkway will serve some recreational needs.

As the population of North Salt Lake is still growing, the City will need to provide additional parks and trails in order to maintain its desired level-of-service. To meet demand for a projected population of 20,000 people at buildout in 2020, the City needs to substantially increase its parks, open space, and trails supply. The supply needed and the potential locations of future parks open space, and trails are outlined in the “Recommendations” chapter that follows.

■ B. Community Identified Needs

Community needs were also assessed at the public workshop and a survey distributed there. Discussions were also held with City Parks and Recreation staff and the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board to gather their insights. These efforts revealed what activities are being provided for, and which ones are inadequate. From this, a summary of needs and desires was compiled as follows:

Activities identified as meeting public demand:

- Golf
- Skateboarding
- Rollerblading (park)
- Mountain biking
- Sledding
- Outdoor recreation (hiking, backpacking)
- Recreation and access to natural areas (including existing areas that may not be protected)

Activities identified as not meeting public demand:

- Paved paths and trails (for biking, rollerblading, strollers)
- Bicycle lanes
- Dog parks
- Playground
- Soccer and Football fields
- Baseball and Softball fields



Community needs were identified at a public workshop held to involve citizens in brainstorming for the future of the City's parks, trails, and open spaces.

RECREATION NEED

- Outdoor basketball and volleyball
- Indoor basketball and volleyball
- Swimming pool (laps, diving, and play pool)
- Tennis

Activities with high participation (in descending frequency, top 10 from survey):

1. Jogging
2. Outdoor recreation
3. Indoor individual sports
4. Outdoor organized sports
5. Camping
6. Biking
7. Indoor organized sports
8. Boating
9. Own yard
10. Golf

Types of recreation areas with high use (in descending frequency, top 3 from survey)

1. Natural areas
2. Public park
3. Urban trails

Areas likely to be use if they were more available (in descending frequency, top 5 from survey)

1. Nature Park/Open Space
2. Picnic Areas
3. Sports Fields
4. Tot Lots/Playgrounds
5. Indoor Rec Center



The area south of the Eaglewood golf course has potential for several parks and large open space areas.

■ C. Needs summary

The City of North Salt Lake should expect demand for recreation facilities and activities to increase for the next couple of decades, with a strong demand for youth sports and recreation. North Salt Lake currently has a shortage of recreational facilities for both organized and individual sports. There is no publicly-operated indoor recreation facility in North Salt Lake, but this will be provided in the planned South Davis County recreation center. There is also strong support for projects that add to quality of life, such as trails, open space, and natural areas.

Developing areas of the City also need to continue building parks to meet the needs of new residents. Much of the development on the east side of the City was constructed with few recreation amenities. The golf course there provides a major recreation attraction, but does not serve everyone who lives there. The west side of the city is also undergoing a building boom, and parks have been going in commensurate with residential construction. Still, both areas of these areas of the city need to continue building new recreational facilities to keep up with demand.

III. RECREATION DEMAND

■ A. National Trends in Recreation Participation

Nationally, recreational interests are heading in many new and diverse directions. Recreation is trending toward self-directed activities. While organized and team sports still have strong participation, they are facing competition from individual, free-form, and non-competitive sports. Many more specialized sports and interests are developing, and demanding a place of their own.

With discussions of our national health and obesity crisis taking center stage recently, many public agencies and recreation proponents are focusing attention on everyday health and wellness. Combined with an aging baby boom generation, it is not surprising, then, that general fitness activities are growing.

“Fitness is the focus for millions of Americans. That’s the dominant theme of sports participation in the United States – as 14 of the top 30 sports/activity categories are fitness-related.” (Source: *Sports Participation Topline Report*, SGMA International, 2005.)

Table 1: National Participation in Sports, top ranked activities, 2004.

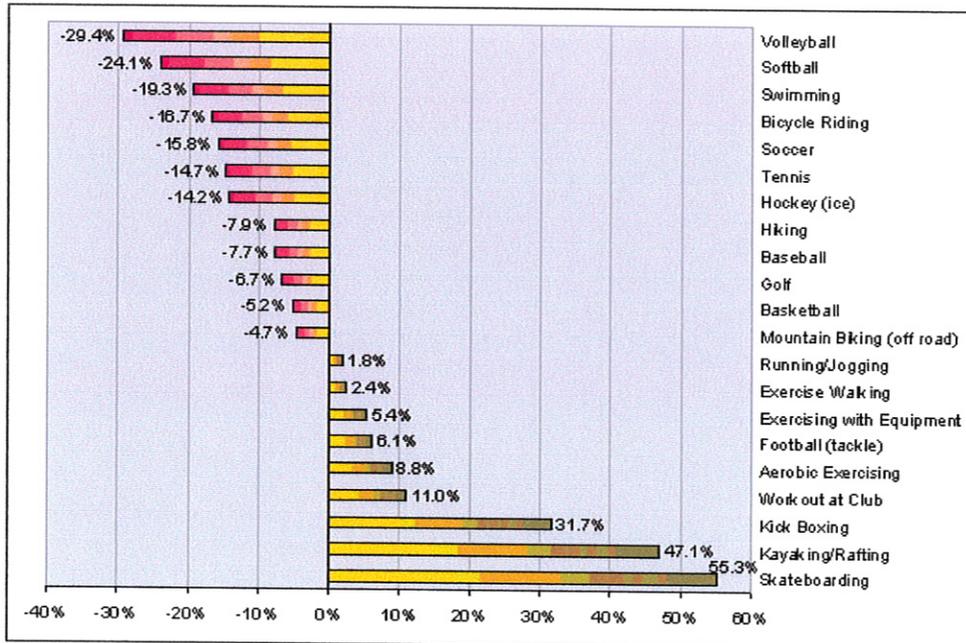
Rank	Activity	Participation (in millions)	Rank	Activity	Participation (in millions)
1	Exercise Walking	84.7	24	In-Line Roller Skating	11.7
2	Camping (vacation/overnight)	55.3	25	Volleyball	10.8
3	Swimming	53.4	26	Skateboarding	10.3
4	Exercising with Equipment	52.2	27	Tennis	9.6
5	Bowling	43.8	28	Football (touch)	9.6
6	Fishing	41.2	29	Paintball Games	9.4
7	Bicycle Riding	40.3	30	Football (tackle)	8.2
8	Billiards/Pool	34.2	31	Mountain Biking (off road)	8
9	Workout at Club	31.8	32	Canoeing	7.5
10	Aerobic Exercising	29.5	33	T'ai Chi/Yoga	6.7
11	Hiking	28.3	34	Snowboarding	6.6
12	Basketball	27.8	35	Skiing (alpine)	5.9
13	Weight Lifting	26.2	36	Hunting w/Bow & Arrow	5.8
14	Running/Jogging	24.7	37	Archery (target)	5.3
15	Golf	24.5	38	Water Skiing	4.7
16	Boating, Motor/Power	22.8	39	Martial Arts	4.7
17	Target Shooting	19.2	40	Cheerleading	4.1
18	Hunting with Firearms	17.7	41	Muzzleloading	3.8
19	Backpack/Wilderness Camp	17.3	42	Kick Boxing	2.8
20	Baseball	15.9	43	Sailing	2.6
21	Soccer	13.3	44	Hockey (ice)	2.4
22	Scooter Riding	12.9	45	Skiing (cross country)	2.4
23	Softball	12.5			

Notes: Participated more than once (in thousands). Seven (7) years of age and older. Highlighted activities are currently available within North Salt Lake, whether public or private facilities. (Source: National Sporting Goods Association, 2005.)

RECREATION DEMAND

On the other hand, our nation is also currently in the midst of an “echo” baby boom. This young generation is more frequently choosing to participate in individual, free-form recreation.

Table 2: National Participation in Selected Sports, change from 1998 to 2003



Notes: Participated more than once (in thousands). Seven (7) years of age and older.

Source: National Sporting Goods Association, 2005.

■ B. Youth Trends in Recreation Participation

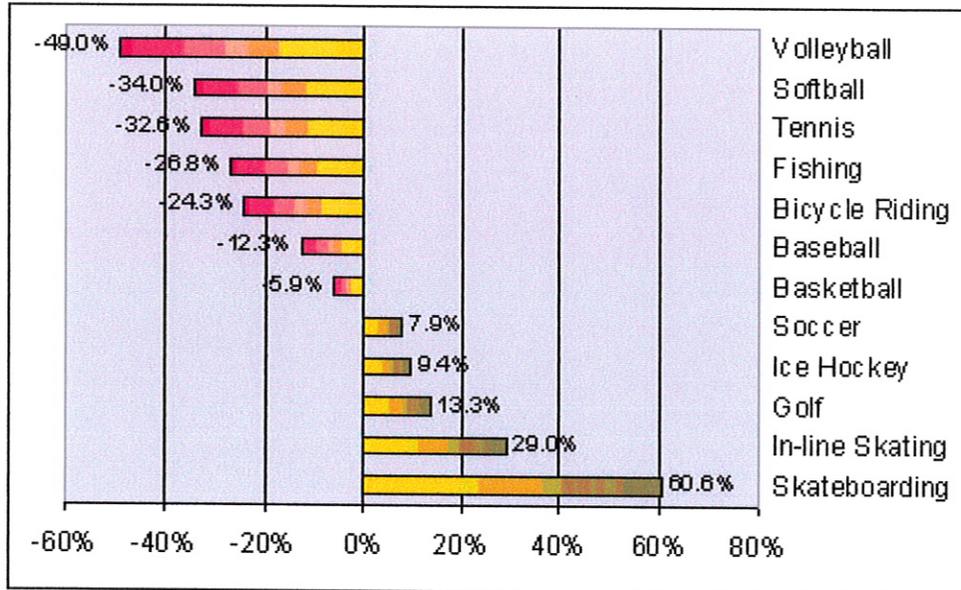
According to the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association, the last decade has brought dramatic changes in the ways young people recreate.

“Teenage participation in pickup sports and games, ranging from sandlot baseball to backyard badminton, has suffered significant declines, while participation in free-form sports such as inline skating and skateboarding has soared. Some alternative sports have become so popular they should be called mainstream. Far more teenagers participated in skateboarding in 2000 than played baseball.

Of the 28 activities for which data exist for both 1990 and 2000, participation declined in 15 of them. When we factor in the 20% growth in the teenage population that occurred during the decade, we see that 21 of the 28 most popular sports actually lost ground in terms of attracting teenage participants.” (Source: *Sports Participation Topline Report*, Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association International, 2005.)

RECREATION DEMAND

Table 3: National Youth Participation in Selected Sports, change from 1993 to 2003



Notes: Participated more than once (in thousands). Seven (7) years of age and older
(Source: National Sporting Goods Association, 2004.)

■ C. State-wide Trends in Recreation Participation

In the last five years, Utah has seen growing demand for a number of recreational services that are also evident in North Salt Lake. These trends include:

- Growing interest in self-directed, individual activities over organized team sports.
- Demand and construction of several new types of parks, including: off-leash dog parks, public skate parks, "splash pad" fountains, and all-abilities areas.
- Growing awareness that walkability of a neighborhood is vital to a sense of community, aesthetics, safety, and public health. As a result, demand for sidewalks, bike lanes, and trails has grown from a broad base of interests.
- Renewed emphasis on rebuilding downtowns, leading to increased demands on outdoor civic spaces for public events and activities, such as farmers' markets, fun runs, and concerts.
- Increasing public discussion of protecting natural places that have functioned as community open spaces and access points to them.
- Northern Utah has a climate that limits many year-round outdoor activities. North Salt Lake should be conscious of trying to provide recreation opportunities throughout the year, including indoors.

RECREATION DEMAND

Table 4: Utah Participation in Select Indoor Sports, top ranked activities, 2003.

Rank	Activity	Total	Age group w/ highest participation rate	Age group w/ highest participation numbers
1	Exercise Walking	647,000	25-34	35-44
2	Basketball	483,000	12-17	12-17
3	Swimming	479,000	7-11	7-11
4	Exercise with Equipment	439,000	25-34	25-34
5	Aerobics	337,000	25-34	25-34
6	Running/Jogging	323,000	25-34	25-34
7	Workout at Club	282,000	25-34	25-34
8	Volleyball	200,000	12-17	12-17

Notes: Total shows number of people in Utah who participated more than once in the activity in 2002 and were at least 7 years of age. Age Group Rates and Numbers are national statistics.

Source: National Sporting Goods Association, 2003. Reprinted from *Logan Municipool Feasibility Study*, VCBO, 2005.

■ D. Comparison of Utah Recreation to National Trends

Comparison to national recreation trends point out some of the differences between Utah and the rest of the country. Compared to national statistics, in Utah, basketball is more popular while working out at a club, aerobics, and exercising with equipment are less popular. Swimming is ranked the same. There are only state statistics for a limited number of activities.

Another method to measure sports participation statistics compares the percentage of the national population from the state with the percentage of national participation in a variety of sports. The following table shows select activities in which Utah exceeds national participation as a portion of their population.

Table 5: Utah participation rates in select activities as a share of national participation in these activities, 2003.

Activity	Participation rate
Volleyball	1.90%
Basketball	1.70%
Running/Jogging	1.40%
Aerobics	1.20%
Swimming	1%
Workout at Club	1%
Exercise with Equipment	0.90%
Exercise Walking	0.80%

Notes: Utah represents 0.7% of the national population. Sport participant percentages refer to the total percent of the national population that participates in a sport that comes from the state of Utah.

Source: Reprinted from *Logan Municipool Feasibility Study*, VCBO, 2005. Data from National Sporting Goods Association, 2003. Population based on 2000 Census.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

■ A. City Parks and Recreation Standards

Through this planning process, the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board agreed that City recreation standards should be based more on the City's own needs than on National standards. The recommended standards that would place the City below national standards on parks, but well above when open space is factored in. The recommended standards are also above the national standard for trails, and primitive trails have been included, although they are not a part of the national standard. See also the "Comparison of North Salt Lake to National Standards" section.

Recommended Parks and Recreation Standard <i>(based on 2020 buildout population of 20,000 residents)</i>						
Type	City Standard	Need	Current Supply	Proposed Supply	Total Future Supply	Notes
Parks	2 acres per 1,000 residents	40 (acres)	19.92	27.1	47.02	Developed parkland. 7.5 acres parks and open space recommended in the 2003 Study.
Open Space	15 acres per 1,000 residents	300 (acres)	148.5	176	324.5	Protected open space that can be accessed for recreation.
Trails (urban)	0.75 miles per 1,000 residents	15 (miles)	3.7	12.5	16.2	Paved, separated trails.
Trails (primitive)	0.5 miles per 1,000 residents	10 (miles)	2	10.5	12.5	Gravel, dirt primitive trails.



The trail and parkway along Highway 89 are popular with trail users.



Eaglewood golf course is the largest park/ and open space area in the east half of the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS

B. Projects

A number of different new parks, amenities, open spaces, and trails are needed to meet the specific needs in North Salt Lake and bring the city up to its desired standard. The recommended projects are listed in the following table, in order of relative priority from the community needs assessment.

Recommended Projects — Parks				
Name/Type	Location	Status	Acres	Amenities
First Priorities				
Trailhead Park	Eaglepointe Phase 11	Planned	3	Naturalized park. 7 acres total, 4 acres left as open space. Picnic area, trails, amphitheatre, possible camping by permit only.
Bonneville Park	Portion of City-owned 100 acres on East Bench	Potential	5	Similar to North Canyon Park. Picnic area, playground, sand volleyball, outdoor basketball, small playing field, Frisbee golf, paved trail, Equestrian trailhead and trail, nature/outdoor education center, restrooms.
Foxboro North Park	Foxboro subdivision	Planned	12.5	Playground, soccer, football, baseball, softball, tennis, paved trail, maintenance building, restrooms.
Foxboro South Park	Foxboro subdivision	Planned	1.1	Developed park.
Foxboro Mini Parks (6)	Foxboro subdivision	Planned	1.52	Playground, play area.
Gregerson Park improvements	Eagleridge Drive	Potential	n/a	Trails, trailhead with parking, par (fitness) course.
Golf Course improvements	Eaglewood Golf Course	Potential	n/a	Allow sledding, cross-country skiing.
Hatch Park improvements	Hatch Park	Potential	n/a	Basketball courts, mile marker signs for paved trail, splash pad, tree buffer along I-15.
Second Priorities				
Mathis Park improvements	Mathis Park	Potential	n/a	Basketball courts, mile marker signs for paved trail, tree buffer along I-15.
Wood Museum Park	Orchard Street & Eaglewood Drive	Potential	2	Likely future underground reservoir site, serve dual purpose as a park. Additional acreage can be used as open space.
Gravel Pit Park	Corner of Hwy 89 and Eagleridge Dr.	Potential	2	Private property with potential for park space. Combine commercial uses with lake, picnicking, walking trails.
Total			27.1	

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended Projects — Open Space				
Name/Type	Location	Status	Acres	Amenities
<i>First Priorities</i>				
Trailhead Park Open Space	Eaglepointe Phase 11	Planned	4	Naturalized park with 4 acres of open space. Picnic area, trails, outdoor recreation, possible camping by permit.
Legacy Nature Preserve	West of Legacy Parkway.	Planned	± 80	900 acres total, primarily for habitat preservation. Limited public access area and trail corridor in 70-acre area for nature education center.
Bonneville Open Space	City-owned 100 acres on East Bench	Negotiation	5 to 80	Final acreage pending current litigation and future negotiation. Potential for up to 80 acres to be protected as open space. Trails, trailhead, mountain biking, hiking, off-leash dog area, outdoor recreation, nature/outdoor education center. Includes ± 5 acre developed park.
Jordan River Parkway Access	Jordan River at Center St. crossing	Potential	1	Private land with potential to be a Parkway trailhead. River access for fishing, canoeing, "water trail".
<i>Second Priorities</i>				
Gary Way Trailhead	Gary Way near Eagleridge Dr.	Potential	n/a	Privately owned with 20' city-owned trail easement. Maintain easement. Possible pocket park if city purchases.
Wood Museum Park Open Space	Orchard Street & Eaglewood Drive	Potential	11	Privately owned 13 acres parcel, discuss use with property owners. Part for park/ reservoir site, part for open space.
Total			176	

These projects are shown on the Master Plan map on the next page spread.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended Projects — Trails				
<i>(Trail length measured within City boundaries only)</i>				
Name/Type	Location	Status	Miles	Surface/Uses
<i>Paved Urban Trails</i>				
Hwy 89 Trail	Roundabout to SLC boundary	Under construction	1	Separated asphalt trail. Biking.
Center Street Trail	Hwy 89 to 2200 West	Securing funds	2.3	2.0 Asphalt trail for walking, biking, roller blading. 0.3 miles bike lane.
Legacy Parkway Trail	Parallel to Legacy Parkway	Planned	1.4	Asphalt, gravel shoulder. Hiking, biking, rollerblading, equestrian
Bonneville Shoreline Connector Trail	Eagleridge Drive south through developed area.	Planned	0.7	Asphalt, concrete. Urban trail for walking, biking, rollerblading.
Hwy 89 Pkwy Extension Trail	3800 S. to Center Street	Potential	0.5	Asphalt. Walking, biking, roller blading.
Redwood Road Trail	1100 North to Center Street	Potential, negotiate w/ developers	2.4	Asphalt. Walking, biking, roller blading.
Jordan River Parkway Trail	Center Street to SLC boundary	Potential	1.4	Asphalt, gravel shoulder. Hiking, biking, rollerblading, equestrian.
Commuter Rail Trail	1100 North to SLC boundary	Potential	2.8	Asphalt. Walking, biking, roller blading. Along Denver-Rio Grande Rail and I-15 corridor
Roundabout Trailhead	Eagleridge Drive and Hwy 89	Potential	n/a	Trailhead and park and ride. Walking, biking.
County Line Trailhead	private property in SW corner of town	Potential	n/a	Trailhead.
<i>Primitive Trails</i>				
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Trailhead Park south to NSL boundary	Potential	1.9	Packed dirt and gravel. Hike, mountain bike.
Trailhead Park	Inside park	Planned	0.4	Packed dirt and gravel. Hike.
Trailhead Park connector	Kern River Trail thru Trailhead Park	Potential	1	Packed dirt and gravel. Hike.

continued on next page

RECOMMENDATIONS

table continued from previous page

Name/Type	Location	Status	Miles	Surface/Uses
Gregerson Park	Eaglepointe Dr.	Potential	0.8	Packed dirt and gravel. Hike
Eagleridge Trail 3 sections	Eastbound from NSL boundary	Potential	1.3	Packed dirt and gravel. Hike.
Kern River Trail 2 sections	Eastbound from NSL boundary	Potential	3.4	Packed dirt and gravel. Hike.
Lime Canyon Trail 2 sections	Eastbound from 100 acres, in SLC.	Potential	3.7	Packed dirt and gravel. Hike, mountain bike.
Eaglepoint Cove Trailhead	East of Eaglewood Golf Course	Potential	n/a	Trailhead signs, doggie bags, garbage. No parking.
<i>Street Improvements</i>				
Orchard Drive improvements	Bountiful boundary to Eagleridge Dr.	Applied for funding	3.2	Striped bike lane on road for biking. Add sidewalk.
Eagleridge Drive Bike Lane	Center Street to golf course	Potential	2	Striped bike lane on existing road. Biking.
Davis Blvd.	Bountiful boundary to Eaglewood.	Potential	n/a	Striped bike lane on road. Biking. In Bountiful
			<i>Subtotals</i>	<i>Paved Urban Trails</i>
				<i>Primitive Trails</i>
				<i>Street Improvements</i>
			Total	30.2



Several east bench areas have existing primitive-trails that many would like to see preserved and marked for public use.



More trails and bike lanes are needed along major routes, such as Orchard Street, to make it safer for pedestrian and bike travel.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Other Projects (private or outside boundaries)				
Name/Type	Location	Status	size	Amenities/Uses
Tennis and Swim Club	Eagleridge Drive	Under construction	n/a	Private facility. Tennis, swimming, fitness.
South Davis Recreation Center	North Bountiful, 4 miles from NSL	Under construction	n/a	Indoor basketball, volleyball, swimming (laps diving, play pool), weight training, fitness classes (aerobics, yoga).
Regional soccer complex	Salt Lake County, southwest of NSL	Planned, raising funds	10.8 acres	Soccer fields.
Jordan River Park	Salt Lake County, southwest of NSL	Potential	8 acres	Fishing pond, river access, Parkway trailhead. Disputed boundary area.
2200 West Trail	Center Street to SLC boundary	Potential	3.3 miles	Asphalt, concrete. Urban trail for walking, biking, rollerblading.
Pony Express Private Campground	southwest corner of NSL	Potential	19 acres	Private campground for tents, RV's. Mix of recreational uses.
OHV park	Salt Lake County, southwest of NSL	Potential	47 acres	Off-road vehicles. OHV training.

■ C. Programs

In addition to the feedback that City Recreation Director Cyndy Simmons receives, participants in the workshop and the Advisory Board were polled about the programs they use and/or would like to add.

The Lacrosse league has requested a program for elementary/junior high kids to learn lacrosse. Several other organized sports have requested beginner-level programs for younger kids to get their first taste of a sport. A “learn-to-play” program could rotate between several sports in a single session.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The construction of the Davis County Recreation center may impact North Salt Lake but remains to be seen when it opens. The recreation program director for Davis County has been talking about consolidating programs of several cities and offering many of them at the new recreation center. North Salt Lake residents are accustomed to traveling to Bountiful to swim, but are less likely to travel for other programs that have traditionally been offered inside the city and that would require transporting kids. The new private tennis and swim facility in the Eagleridge development will also meet some demand, but will likely be too costly to serve all City residents.

Some facilities that have been requested for programs include: more basketball, tennis, and volleyball courts, an archery range in a natural area, Frisbee golf, more trails and trailheads for hiking and naturalist programs for kids and adults, especially in the foothills, along the Jordan River and Great Salt Lake; an amphitheatre where performances and movies could be shown; and a more weather-proof pavilion for classes and programs, as well as a water play area for the summer camp program.

Programs need to be expanded into different age groups, with more offerings for pre-schoolers, such as tumbling, and for seniors, such as bird-watching. Programs need to be expanded geographically, as well. As the Foxboro area develops, the parks there can accommodate recreation programs closer to the kids in that neighborhood. The Adelaide area could support more basketball, and summer camp could use other parks and playgrounds as well. Winter programs are also desired, and the city could use its golf course for snowshoeing, x-country skiing winter classes, and have a winter sports rental center. An annual event, such as a “Founders Day” celebration with a parade, flag ceremony, breakfast, barbeque and so on, is also appealing to residents. Such an event could have a fun run, a trail run, and performances.

■ D. Policies

The City of North Salt Lake is also advised to continually make decisions and set policies for the future of the City’s recreational facilities and the amenities they provide. Many recreation concerns are shared with other city departments, municipalities, and agencies, and the school district, as well as neighboring communities and land managers. These often have to be approached as a team and take a significant commitment of staff time to succeed. The following considerations are important to citizens of North Salt Lake and the managing agencies and should be addressed by the City.

Protect the future recreation opportunities of all citizens

- Build parks, trails, and recreation to achieve this plan and support recreation programs.
- Distribute recreational areas equally across all geographic areas of towns.
- Make all playgrounds ADA accessible.
- Make parks, trails, and recreation key planning issues to be considered in all zoning, annexation, density, and development approval decisions.
- Evaluate joining with other south Davis Cities to develop a comprehensive, regional recreation program.
- Have citizen involvement in planning for parks, trails, recreation



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Keep this process going – make this plan mean something and be implemented.
- Encourage the general public to participate in recreation decisions
- Have city council and planning commission members on the Advisory Board
- Get official policy/status for the Advisory Board
- Memorandum of understanding to consult the Advisory Board on development decisions that impact parks, recreation, trails, and open space.
- Include a step in the land use code and development approvals process requiring review by parks/recreation staff and/or the Parks, Trails and Recreation Advisory Board.

Formally establish a Parks and Recreation Advisory Board

- Establish a permanent Parks, Trails and Recreation Advisory Board and determine their rights, responsibilities, and powers.
- Assign a staff person to act as a liaison to the Advisory Board

Dedicate city staff time to parks, trails, recreation

- Hire or assign a City staff person to work on grants.
- Hire or assign a City staff person to work on parks, recreation, and trails planning as a part of their job description.

Protect open space as a part of the parks and recreation system

- Support buying open space / future parks with impact fees
- Protect open space that helps preserve some of North Salt Lake's former rural character

Develop funding sources that have everyone help pay for/build parks, trails, recreation.

- Require developers to include park/recreation land in their development or contribute to their construction through impact fees.
- Adjust park impact fees as needed to build projects in growing parts of town.
- Seek additional city funding, through bonding or taxation of existing residences and businesses to upgrade facilities for all residents.
- Seek additional funding from every source – grants, matching funds, private donations.
- Promote the economic development benefits of this plan.
- Develop financial partnerships to build trails. (Example: work with Davis County trails group)
- Establish a community 501(c)(3) organization or designate a city account or to accept and hold funds for parks and recreation projects

Promote a walkable, bikeable community

- Build urban trails and decent sidewalks
- Have places to ride away from traffic
- Improve safety at road crossings
- Increase the number of users and their understanding of the trails system

Promote trail safety and awareness

- Mark trails uniformly so people know where they are/are going
- Improve safety for people on the trail



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Designate trail use if needed by use (hikers, bikers, etc.) and timing (by day of the week, time of day)
- Publish a map of the city's trails and bike lanes in the paper, newsletter, as a brochure

Maintain safe and legal access to trails and parks

- Understand the possibilities and limitations of private and commercial landowners for access
- Help the City and private landowners understand their legal liability for allowing access (state code indemnifies land owners who allow public onto their property for recreation purposes)

Create a city-wide trail system and connect it to other communities

- Create and maintain a Bonneville Shoreline Trail that meets the standards set by the regional BST committee, who defines the trail as a natural trail.
- Work to complete the final stretch of the Jordan River Parkway in North Salt Lake where the river flows toward Great Salt Lake
- Participate in regional trail committees and projects to tie project together (Davis County Trails group, Bonneville Shoreline Trail group, Jordan River Parkway Foundation), Salt Lake County trails groups

Manage diverse trail uses (equestrian, motorized vehicles, water craft and others)

- Support motorized trail use and training at the OHV park southwest of the City's boundaries
- Discourage motorized vehicle use and access in the foothills area within North Salt Lake because of lack of space and compatibility challenges. Patrol and enforce motorized use laws to discourage abuse
- Support and accommodate future equestrian uses along the Jordan River Parkway. Do not encourage equestrian use and access in the foothills area within North Salt Lake because of lack of space and compatibility challenges
- Encourage use of the Jordan River as a "water trail" by using boats, watercraft

VI. ACTION PLAN

The following section outlines a course of action for the City and the Parks, Trails and Recreation Board to undertake to achieve the Master Plan recommended here. This timeline assumes a build-out population of 20,000 by 2020. The actual rate of population growth may result in an earlier or later buildout. This timeline should be adjusted to match the rate of growth and their pressing needs.

A. Within 2 years:

Programs:

1. Request an allocation of city staff time to assist with Parks and Recreation planning, design, budgets and grant-writing.
2. Develop partnerships with the county and adjacent communities for shared projects.
3. Expand programs and secure contracts with facilities to use them.
4. Develop a list of citizens and businesses in North Salt Lake that have time and resources (such as products, facilities, staff) they are willing to donate.
5. Identify people who are willing to volunteer their time to develop and teach programs based on their own talent and interests.

Policies:

1. Publish this plan widely and make it available on the Internet, in City offices, etc.
2. Develop a shared project plan with the Planning Department to achieve many shared projects, such as trails, bike lanes and parks in new developments.
3. Continue meeting as an Advisory Board to implement this plan.
4. Establish an official status, rights and responsibilities for the Advisory Board.
5. Assign one Planning Commissioner and one City Council member to be liaisons to this board.
6. Create an Open Space Advisory Committee for the City of North Salt Lake and begin developing an open space plan.
7. Develop a progress report and present to Planning Commission and City Council twice yearly or as needed.
8. Participate in the Davis County trails committee.
9. Evaluate joining with other South Davis Cities to develop a comprehensive, regional recreation program.
10. Develop a regularly scheduled (every 2 years) Recreation input process (survey, open house, public hearing) to invite public input.
11. Establish a Memorandum of Understanding with city departments to consult the Advisory Board on development decisions that impact parks.
12. Establish a policy requiring developers to include parks, trails, and open space in their developments.
13. Develop a plan with the planning department to promote a walkable, bikeable community – with trails, sidewalks, bike lanes, etc.

Funding:

1. Create a realistic budget for capital improvements and programs for the next 15 years.
2. Adjust park impact fees to suit the plan and improvements undertaken.

ACTION PLAN

3. Create a plan for fundraising/finding funds for the next fifteen years to meet this budget.
4. Request an annual budget allocation for Recreation and Parks, to be drawn from multiple sources.
5. Request an annual operational budget for the Advisory Board to use for surveys, meetings, plans, etc.
6. Begin fundraising efforts – call for bond, changes in taxes (if possible), pinning down matching funds, getting funding commitments from partners.

Projects:

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Notes
Trailhead Park Open Space, and Trails	\$ 500,000 (construction) \$70,000 (trails)	7 acres, land cost included in Monument Open Space, below. Improve park area (3 acres) with parking, picnic area, amphitheatre. Build outdoor rec amenities, 1.4 miles of primitive trails.
Foxboro Mini Parks (6)	\$ 45,000 (land) \$225,000 (construction) Built by developer	6 parks @ .25 acres each.
Gregerson Park improvements	\$ 50,000 (construction) \$40,000 (trails)	Trailhead with parking, par (fitness) course, 0.8 miles of primitive trails.
Golf Course improvements	\$ 50,000 (construction, equipment)	Allow sledding, cross-country skiing. Develop like Soldier Hollow.
Hatch Park improvements	\$ 200,000 (construction)	2 Basketball courts, mile marker signs for paved trail, tree buffer along I-15. Possible "Splash pad" water feature -\$150,000.
Monument Open Space	\$ 575,000 (land)	103 acres. Acquire land.
Center Street Trail	\$ 600,000 (construction) Cost share with UDOT	1.9 miles of asphalt trail, 0.3 miles bike lane. \$300,000 UDOT cost share.

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ACTION PLAN

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Project Name	Estimated Cost	Notes
Highway 89 Trail to SLC	\$ 600,000 (construction) Cost share with UDOT	2.3 miles of asphalt trail. \$300,000 UDOT cost share.
Bonneville Shoreline Urban Connector Trail	\$ 105,000 (construction) Built by developer	0.7 mile asphalt trail.
Eagleridge Trail Eastern Section	\$ 20,000 (construction)	0.4 mile primitive trail. Trailhead Park to condos.
Eagleridge Trail Central Section	\$ 25,000 (construction)	0.5 mile primitive trail. Condos to switchbacks.
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	\$95,000 (construction)	1.9 mile primitive trail. From 80 acres to Bountiful.
Kern River Trail West Section	\$ 30,000 (construction)	0.6 mile primitive trail.
Gary Way Trailhead	n/a	Secure easement for use as an open space park.
Eagleridge Drive Bike Lane	\$ 3,000 (construction)	2.0 mile striped bike lane on road with signage.
Total (Estimated)	\$3,233,000	
Direct City Cost (Est.)	\$2,258,000	
Developer Cost (Est.)	\$375,000	
UDOT Cost (Est.)	\$600,000	

ACTION PLAN

B. Within 5 years:

Programs:

1. Expand programs to utilize new facilities.

Policies:

1. Continue meeting as an Advisory Board to implement this plan.
2. Continue to participate in the Davis County trails committee.
3. Continue Open Space Advisory Committee meetings to implement the open space plan.
4. Report to Planning Commission and City Council.
5. Develop a trail standard, signage and trail map and publish and post on the Internet.
6. Evaluate whether or not an update to the Parks and Recreation Master Plan is needed and begin the process to do so if necessary.

Funding:

1. Adjust park impact fees to suit the plan and improvements undertaken.
2. Continue fundraising from all sources.

Projects:

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Notes
Mathis Park improvements	\$ 50,000 (construction)	Swings, other upgrades
Foxboro North Park	\$ 360,000 (land) \$ 3,000,000 (construction) Built by developer	12.5 acre developed park with soccer and baseball fields, restrooms, maintenance building.
Bonneville Park	\$ 1,800,000 (land) \$ 2,000,000 (construction) Built by developer	5 acre developed park with restrooms, maintenance building, playing fields and courts, playground, picnic area and 55 to 80 acres open space. Need master plan other parks/open space on the bench and negotiate location/construction with developer/owners.
Wood Museum Park	\$ 260,000 (construction)	Discuss with landowner. Acquire reservoir site and build 2 acre developed park.
Gary Way Pocket Park	\$ 100,000 (construction)	Private land with City access easement. Possible pocket park and trailhead.

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ACTION PLAN

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Project Name	Estimated Cost	Notes
Legacy Nature Preserve Open Space	\$ -- (land) \$ 1,000,000 (construction) Built by UDOT	Estimate only. Land previously acquired at undisclosed cost. 900 acres in NSL, primarily for habitat preservation. 70-acre public access area with nature education center.
Jordan River Parkway Access Center Street	\$ 20,000 (land) \$ 100,000 (construction)	Private land with potential to be a Parkway trailhead. River access for fishing, canoeing, boating.
Jordan River Parkway Access Private Land	\$ 50,000 (construction)	Private land in SW corner of town with potential to be a Parkway trailhead.
Legacy Parkway Trail	\$ 200,000 (construction) Built by UDOT	1.4 mile asphalt trail with gravel shoulders.
Jordan River Parkway Trail	\$ 200,000 (construction) Built by UDOT	1.4 mile asphalt trail with gravel shoulders. Built with Legacy Pkwy.
Redwood Road Trail	\$ 360,000 (construction) Cost shared with developer	2.4 mile asphalt trail. 50% cost share with developer.
Commuter Rail Trail	\$ 420,000 (construction) Built by UTA	2.8 mile asphalt trail with gravel shoulders, following the Denver-Rio Grande Rail and I-15 corridor. Safety fencing: additional \$1 million.
Eagleridge Trail Western Section	\$ 16,000 (construction)	0.4 mile primitive trail. Switchbacks to roundabout.
Eaglepoint Cove Trail Access Points	\$ 10,000 (construction) Built by developer	Add trailhead signs, doggie bags, garbage. No parking.
Roundabout Trailhead	\$ 200,000 (construction)	Build trailhead and park and ride.
Total (Estimated)	\$10,146,000	
Direct City Cost (Est.)	\$976,000	
Developer Cost (Est.)	\$7,350,000	
UDOT Cost (Est.)	\$1,400,000	
UTA Cost (Est.)	\$420,000	

ACTION PLAN

C. Within 15 years:

Programs:

1. Expand programs to utilize new facilities.

Policies:

1. Continue to implement the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.
2. Begin the process to update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Funding:

1. Continue fundraising from all sources.
2. Continue fundraising and grant writing.
3. Adjust park impact fees to suit the plan and improvements undertaken.

Projects:

Project Name	Estimated Cost	Notes
Gravel Pit Park	\$ 360,000 (land) \$ 3,000,000 (construction) Built by developer	Private property with potential for park space. Combine commercial uses with lake, picnicking, walking trails.
Wood Museum Open Space	\$ 260,000 (land)	Discuss acquisition of 13 acres next to reservoir site for open space.
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	\$ 95,000 (construction)	1.9 mile primitive trail. From 80 acres to Bountiful. Build jointly with USFS and neighboring communities.
Lime Canyon Trail East and West Sections	\$ 185,000 (construction)	2.2 and 1.5 mile sections primitive trail in SLC.
Kern River Trail East Section	\$ 140,000 (construction)	2.8 mile primitive trail.
Hwy 89 Pkwy Extension Trail	\$ 75,000 (construction)	0.5 mile asphalt trail.
Total (Estimated)	\$4,115,000	
Direct City Cost (Est.)	\$755,000	
Developer Cost (Est.)	\$3,360,000	

VII. COSTS AND FUNDING

■ A. Standard Cost Guidelines

The following costs are estimates (2005) that can help guide North Salt Lake's Parks and Recreation department to determine their priorities based expense, as well as needs.

Typical costs (installed)	Unit	Cost
Amenities		
Restroom (4 stalls total)	EA	\$75,000.00
Pavilion (large, with concrete pad)	EA	\$75,000.00
Park bench	EA	\$750.00
Drinking fountain	EA	\$3,000.00
Bike Rack	EA	\$750.00
Landscape		
Turf grass (sod, soil, irrigation)	SF	\$1.00
Native landscape (top soil and seed)	SF	\$0.30
Tree (large shade)	EA	\$250.00
Shrub (medium)	EA	\$75.00
Infrastructure		
Parking stall (asphalt, curb, lighting, excludes land cost)	EA	\$900.00
Pedestrian bridge (6' wide, 50' span, steel)	EA	\$50,000.00
Lighting (parking, cobra style)	EA	\$3,000.00
Trails		
Asphalt trail (10' wide)	LF	\$13.00
Sidewalk (10' wide, concrete)	LF	\$35.00
Primitive trail (5' wide)	LF	\$7.00
Bike lane (paint striping and signs)	LF	\$0.25
Recreation		
Playground (medium - 20 elements)	EA	\$45,000.00
Splash Pad water play area (medium - 10 elements)	EA	\$150,000.00
Tennis court (post tension)	EA	\$45,000.00
Basketball court	EA	\$25,000.00
Sand volleyball	EA	\$18,000.00
Baseball field-Babe Ruth (w/backstop, mound)	EA	\$100,000.00
Soccer/football field	EA	\$60,000.00
Open play field	SF	\$1.25
Dog Park (mix of grass, gravel, concrete curb)	SF	\$1.25
Skate Park	SF	\$11.00
Bocce court	EA	\$5,000.00

COSTS & FUNDING

Average Costs in the City of North Salt Lake

This is the cost of acquiring land and constructing recreational amenities on it.

Standard Capital Improvements Costs		
(Estimated for the City of North Salt Lake)		
Item	cost per unit	notes
Land for Parks and Open Space	\$ 30,000 per acre	Average, varies by location.
Park construction	\$150,000 per acre	Not including special features, major buildings or pools.
Trails (asphalt)	\$ 150,000 per mile	Not including land.
Trails (primitive)	\$ 50,000 per mile	Not including land.
Trails (streets)	\$ 20,000 per mile	Not including land.

B. Estimated Costs for Specific Needs

The costs of building a Parks and Recreation system includes land and construction (capital costs) as well as maintenance. These costs, adjusted for average North Salt Lake prices are shown in the following tables.

Capital Improvements Costs

The cost of completing projects described in this Master Plan that meet the specific needs and requests of citizens in North Salt Lake are listed in the following table.

Master Plan Project Costs			
(based on future population of 20,000 residents)			
Project Type	Total size of projects	Estimated cost (based on project cost estimates in Action plan)	Notes
Parks	27.1 acres	\$11,860,000	Includes land & construction for new parks and improvements to existing parks.
Open Space	273 acres	\$3,935,000	Land costs and minor recreation improvements.
Trails	30.2 miles	\$3,729,000	Construction costs only (no land). Includes paved and primitive trails and street improvements.
Total		\$17,494,000	

COSTS & FUNDING

Anticipated funding sources	
City of North Salt Lake	\$3,989,000
Developers (through impact fees or negotiations)	\$11,085,000
UDOT	\$2,000,000
UTA	\$420,000

Program Costs

City recreation programs are currently sustained with user fees and \$14,000 City budget yearly appropriation (2005). The costs charged to participate have covered the majority of the costs of the program. The City may decide that these programs are worth investing in, for ongoing operations, or even just to get programs off the ground for the first time. Costs for some items, such as an annual event, may be covered by sponsorships from companies or residents.

Program Costs				
(participation based on future population of 20,000 residents, costs based on 2005 dollars)				
Programs	cost per participant	Expected participation	Estimated establishment cost	Estimated operations (annual)
Youth programs	\$25	2,000 per year	Already established	\$50,000
Senior programs	\$25	500 per year	\$1,000	\$5,000
Adult programs	\$25	500 per year	\$1,000	\$5,000
Annual Event (bike, fun run, etc.)	\$10	2,000 per year	\$1,000	\$2,000

Maintenance Costs

In tandem, an annual budget must be allocated to provide quality maintenance of these places. In 2005, the Parks maintenance budget totaled \$248,850. As the city's inventory of parks grows, its maintenance budget should grow commensurately.

COSTS & FUNDING

Policy Responsibilities	
Policies	Responsible Party / Partners
Establish an official status, rights and responsibilities for the Advisory Board.	City Planning, City Council
Have citizen involvement in planning for parks, trails, recreation	City Planning
Formally establish a Parks and Recreation Advisory Board	City Planning
Dedicate city staff time to parks, trails, recreation	City Planning, Public Works
Protect open space as a part of the recreation system Establish an open space plan and ordinance/policy.	City Planning, Planning Commission, City Council
Develop funding sources that have everyone help pay for/build parks, trails, recreation. Create a dedicated city recreation fund.	City Council, City accounting
Promote a walkable, bikeable community	City Planning, City Engineer School District
Promote trail safety and awareness	City transportation, UDOT, trails partnerships
Maintain safe and legal access to trails and parks	City Planning
Create a city-wide trail system and connect it to other communities	City transportation, UDOT, City Planning
Manage diverse trail uses (equestrian, motorized vehicles, water craft and others)	City Planning

■ C. Funding Resources

The City of North Salt Lake currently (2005) collects dedicated parks and recreation funds through a recreation impact fee of \$1,250 per residential building permit. As of January 1, 2005, the fund had approximately \$600,000, but nearly all of the fund was used in 2005 for a park land purchase. Still, the city expects to continue raising money from the impact fee (either directly, or in-kind through construction) for the construction that will take it to buildout. With approximately 3,000 new homes (10,000 new residents) expected to be built within City limits, the City can expect to raise roughly \$3.75 million towards parks through this source.

VIII. APPENDIX

■ A. Definitions

1. Open Space

Open Space is defined in this plan in terms of recreation and includes:

- Land that is permanently protected and allows public access for recreational uses. Open space may be preserved for developed parks or for outdoor recreation. Land for outdoor recreation shall remain in its natural condition and be left undeveloped except for minor recreation improvements like trails, restrooms, and picnic tables.
- Areas that are protected to allow access to other protected public lands or open spaces.
- Recreation uses may also utilize land that is protected for open space for other purposes, including utility easements, rivers and stream corridors, detention basins, trails and scenic highway corridors.

The City may also preserve open space for other reasons, including Resource Conservation; agriculture and other working landscapes; protecting public health and safety; and enhancing scenery and the city's cultural values.

North Salt Lake City's standard for open space designation is to have a permanent, protective easement on the property and an agreement for maintenance to retain its natural qualities in an ecologically sound manner.

2. Trails

Trails are defined in this plan in terms of recreation and includes paved and unpaved routes for pedestrians, bikes, and other non-motorized forms of transportation. Trails also includes bike lanes. Trails do not include sidewalks that would be otherwise built to serve residential and commercial development.

North Salt Lake City's standard for trails is an 8' paved asphalt trail, (3" asphalt over 6" roadbase) with a 1' gravel shoulder on each side, within a 12' wide easement. Permanent signs with a trail map shall be erected at each terminus of the trail. Mileage and trail name signs shall be posted at ½ mile intervals facing both directions. Trails and signage should integrate with Davis County Trails standards.

North Salt Lake City's standard for bike lanes is a 4' painted striped lane on both sides of a road designated as a bike route. The outside stripe shall be a minimum of 4' from any parking lane, and a minimum 2' from the road shoulder or gutter. Permanent bike route signs shall be posted at 1/4 mile intervals facing both directions. Bicycle warning signs for motorists shall be posted at ½ mile intervals.

3. Walkable community

A walkable community is defined in this plan in terms of recreation to mean integrated City design standards that promote walking for recreation, as an alternative means of transportation, and as a way to orient buildings and uses toward the street to create a comfortable, attractive streetscape.

COSTS & FUNDING

North Salt Lake City's standard for a walkable community is to include sidewalks (min. 5' wide) on both sides of the street through all new and existing development. Sidewalks and their intersections with driveways and roads shall be ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) accessible and continuous between intersections. Sidewalks shall not be allowed to dead end into an unpaved surface or undeveloped area. Buildings and parking shall be designed to welcome pedestrians and make access to buildings safe. City blocks shall be designed with numerous intersections and access points for more direct routes.

■ B. Public Input summary

The following is a summary of the input received at the public workshop.

1. Overall Rankings

Projects: (ranked in priority by number of votes received)

- 100 acres – keep entirely as open space – 21
- Community park on east side with fields, courts, trails (like N. Canyon Park). Kids/families – 20
- Beautification of S. Gateway on Highway 89 – 13
- Gary Way Trailhead – 12
- Beck Street Re-development (water feature, playing fields) – 12
- 100 acres – develop 20 acres for \$10 million for public projects – 10
- Center Street Trail – 10
- Monument Natural Area – 9
- Nature Center in 100 acres – 5
- 100 acres – develop entire property – 5
- Preserve Bonneville Shoreline Trail to Ensign Peak – 4
- Keep Bonneville Shoreline trail natural – 4
- Extend Highway 89 Parkway trail to Hatch Park – 3
- Parking by Kern River Trail with picnic, nature area – 3
- Basketball at Hatch Park and other parks – 3
- Paint refineries and landscape to make less of an eyesore – 2
- Courts for sports in the city (tennis, volleyball, archery) – 2
- Soccer fields – 2
- Improve Tennis at Hatch Park – 2
- Jordan River Parkway Trail – 2
- Buy up vacant lots – turn into mini parks – 2
- Sidewalk on Orchard St. – complete them – 1
- Enlarge skate park at Hatch and add skate park to Foxboro – 1
- Olson Trailhead (Highest property owned by Olson – north-most road of Eaglewood) only if parking is adequate- 1
- Get rid of mosquito “heaven” at bottom of Eaglewood – 1
- Build trail in Gregorson Park – connect to other places – 0
- Allow cross-country skiing and other activities on golf course in winter – 0
- Pavilion/amphitheatre/cultural event area – 0
- Don't like park shown in industrial area – 0
- Connect Trails – 0

COSTS & FUNDING

Swimming Pool – 0
Recreation facilities – 0
Buffer Hatch Park from freeway – 0
Equestrian near Legacy Parkway – 0
Campsites on hillside – 0
Switchbacks by water tanks on Center Street – 0
Cemetery at gravel pit – 0
Legacy Parkway Trail – 0
Preserve access to flat open space above gravel pit – 0
Access to Legacy Nature Preserve – 0
Redevelop Wood museum – What should it be? Preserve old homes – 0
Recreation corridor on both sides of freeway – Public and Private, equestrians – 0

Policies and programs: (ranked in priority by number of votes received)

Protect all open space possible – 16
Make real trails, not sidewalks (BST) – 9
All trails should have adequate parking – 2
Need clinics, workshops, nature hikes – 2
Separate hikers and bikers on trails – provide for both – 2
Have developers provide parks/open space – 2
Mark trails well – brochures – 2
Plant trees at parks to buffer from traffic noise – 1
Keep garbage off bike trails because people won't use them – 0
Rec. Programs – 0
Look again at school site on hillside – 0
Post trails motorized, non-motor – 0

2. Participant Survey Questions

What is special about your community? What needs to remain to keep the character of your area?

Views, friendly community. Golf course.
North Canyon Park – sidewalk along Bountiful Ridge Boulevard.
As we grow larger, we need to maintain a community feel – have gathering places that are not church oriented.
Scenic splendor/natural beauty.
Close proximity to both downtown SL and ready access into nature, open space, trails-both mountain biking, hiking.
Shoreline Trail needs to stay.
Diversity – Interest in improving area.
Open space at the top of the hills. Do not build homes on the ridges.
Landscape.
Beautiful – Natural areas – beautiful vistas
Family, quiet yet close to SLC
New homes, pretty, removed from city



COSTS & FUNDING

Small, good people, small feeling, open area
Great people, great views, good location within state – proximity to SLC

What views are especially scenic in your community?

The mountains, marsh, lake.
Views to North and West.
The views of the hills and views of the west and the sunsets.
Eaglewood “bowl” to the east, Antelope Island to the west.
Lake views, panoramic views from hillside; views from town up to hillside above
Eaglewood Golf Course; Views down from Bonneville Shoreline Trail.
Shoreline trail.
Hills above Eaglewood Development.
Nice nature walk-type trails.
Along Bonneville Shoreline Trail
Both lake and mountain views
Everything except refineries
Mountains
Sunsets over Antelope
Eastern mountains
Golf course

Where do you (and your family and friends) go to recreate?

North Canyon Park and Bonneville Eumiline Trail.
Bonneville Shoreline Trail to the south of Eagleridge Drive. Mueller Park Canyon.
Bonneville Shoreline Trail (both the paved, and especially wilderness portion to
the south)
Someplace for dogs to run.
Locally – biking on Bonneville Shoreline Trail down to radio towers; to Mueller
Park/North Canyon trails – both biking, sometimes hiking.
Lakes
North Canyon Park, Hatch Park
Bonneville Shoreline Trail
Mueller Park
North Canyon Trails/Mountain biking
Bonneville Shoreline Trail – Mueller Park – North Canyon – Indian Springs Trail
Walk on 80-acre
Away from area – travel to “B” for ATV access, North Canyon Park
North Canyon Park, Golf Course
Canyons
North Canyon Park (Bountiful)
Cherry Hill (Kaysville)
Bountiful Rec. Center (Bountiful)
Mountains, gym

COSTS & FUNDING

Do you see wildlife in this area? Where? What kinds?

Yes. Deer, quail, geese, ducks, rare fox.

No – Yes, deer.

Yes. Deer, moose, fox.

Yes. Deer, moose, fox.

Yes. Deer, various birds/raptors, rattlesnakes!!

Yes. Deer, quail, everywhere Orchard West.

Deer, fox.

Bonneville Shoreline – Birds, coyote, weasel, snakes, butterflies, rabbits, porcupine

Walk on 80-acre area. Often: birds, coyote, rabbits

Deer, birds - everywhere

Yes. Backyard. Deer, skunk

What kinds of activities do you participate in?

Kid sports, tennis, bike.

Walking (dogs), hiking, biking.

Walking, biking, running.

Jogging, mountain biking, hiking.

Hiking

Swimming

Bicycling

Biking

Hiking

Running

Swimming, hiking, exercise

Hiking

Hiking, ATV, camp, picnic

Jogging, soccer, baseball, basketball, swimming, playgrounds, swings, hockey

Yoga, walking trails, biking, organized sports

Rec. programs – soccer, b-ball, tennis, v-ball

Fitness

Biking, hiking

Biking, soccer, golf

What places would you like to be able recreate that are currently not available or open to you?

Paved nature trails – i.e. golf course is awesome to walk in winter!

Softball/baseball complex, dog park, walking, hiking, biking.

Canyons and foothills.

Trails within NSL seem very limited –few options, other than ? , city streets or going into Bountiful.

Would make use of interconnected trail system.

Camping into Hillside

Nicer Park – like North Canyon



I would love to see a park, fields, trails up on the mountain – the 100-acre NSL property!

Jordan River Parkway

Marked, accessible trails: hiking, biking trails (road bikes as well as mountain biking)

What activities would you participate in if they were available in North Salt Lake City?

Tennis club, rec center, nature trails.

Walking, hikes.

Hiking

Swimming

Bicycling

Equestrian Park

Indoor running track in winter

Clean swimming/lap pool

Park

Jogging, soccer, baseball, basketball, swimming, playgrounds, swings, hockey

Trail to the Jordan River Parkway

Hiking – better marked trails

Mountain bike trails

Rec center tennis

Name three places that are your top priorities for North Salt Lake City's recreation system.

South of Eaglewood Golf Course – Wood Museum Circle building/bad.

Top of Summerwood or even Tanglewood.

Nature trail – paved

Community park like H. Canyon.

P.S. Spruce up Center Street, Highway 89 – Yuck. And sand pit as enter NSL from South.

Soccer/baseball fields

Gary Way Trailhead

Bonneville Shoreline Trail

Gary Way Trailhead mini/pocket park

Bonneville Shoreline Trail

Trailhead Park and cove south of GC

Expand and interconnect trail system.

Manage compatibility of uses – don't put OHV's on hiking/biking route.

Plan around pipeline corridors – limiting encroachments and potential inverse and risks from encroachment.

Open space above Eaglewood Development

Eaglewood Golf Course

Recreation Center

Duck pond

#1 Bonneville shoreline Trail – Keep natural (whole area) not just rail.

Jordan River Parkway Trail



Maybe boat (canoe) launch @ Jordan River
Open, undeveloped flat area – 80-acre
NSL 100-acre property
Jordan River Parkway Trail and Center Street Trail
Finishing Trail/path on Highway 89
Trail to Ensign Peak
Park – similar to North Canyon’s Park
Fields, path, playground
Trails, parks

Name three activities that are your top priorities for North Salt Lake City’s recreation system.

Walking
Walking dogs
Biking
Nature recreation
Level walking/running trails
Fields for children rec (soccer, baseball, etc.)
Hiking/biking
Emphasis on views, quiet à opportunities, to “get away” NATURE!
Leverage existing views and nature – don’t pave everything!!
Campground – Guided nature walks for children.
Equestrian park.
Running (not on pavement) – needs to be bark or dirt. Pavement is too harsh
on runners bodies
Mountain biking
Hiking
Lane swimming
Exercise
Hiking
Hiking – Natural Areas – No interference from development.
Walking, picnic, children’s park (swings, etc.)
Family Park in Eaglewood area, soccer, baseball
Walking and biking trails
Volleyball, b-ball